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**Krusinski et al.**

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(54) **TORQUE CONVERTER LUG**

USPC ..... 403/266, 270–272, 335–337, 265;  
192/3.28–3.3; 228/173.6

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See application file for complete search history.

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(73) Assignee: **Schaeffler Technologies AG & Co. KG**, Herzogenaurach (DE)

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(\*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 247 days.

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(22) Filed: **Mar. 20, 2013**

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\* cited by examiner

**Related U.S. Application Data**

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(51) **Int. Cl.**

**F16D 33/18** (2006.01)

**B21D 39/02** (2006.01)

**F16H 41/24** (2006.01)

(57) **ABSTRACT**

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

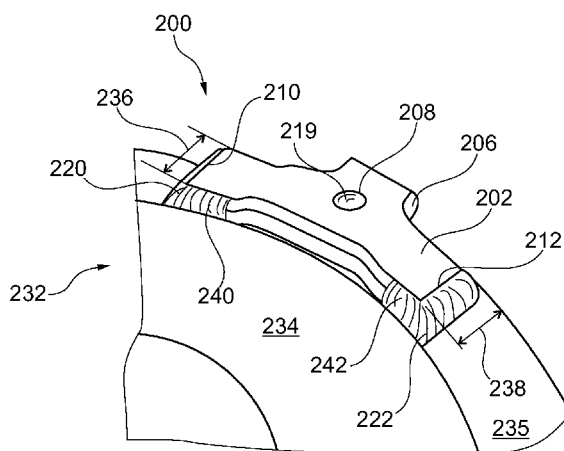
CPC ..... **F16D 33/18** (2013.01); **B21D 39/028** (2013.01); **F16H 41/24** (2013.01); **F16D 2300/12** (2013.01); **F16D 2300/26** (2013.01); **F16H 2041/243** (2013.01); **Y10T 403/471** (2015.01); **Y10T 403/477** (2015.01); **Y10T 403/645** (2015.01)

A lug for a torque converter includes a first radial segment, a second radial segment, and an axially extending connector segment. The first radial segment has a first aperture and respective first and second circumferential ends. The second radial segment has a second aperture aligned with the first aperture, a third circumferential end fixed to the first circumferential end, and a fourth circumferential end fixed to the second circumferential end. The axially extending connector segment joins the first and second radial segments. In an example embodiment, a pre-formed blank for the lug includes a line of symmetry passing through the connector segment.

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC . F16D 33/18; F16D 2300/12; F16D 2300/26; F16H 41/24; F16H 45/02; B21D 39/028; B21D 53/36; B21D 53/88

**11 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets**



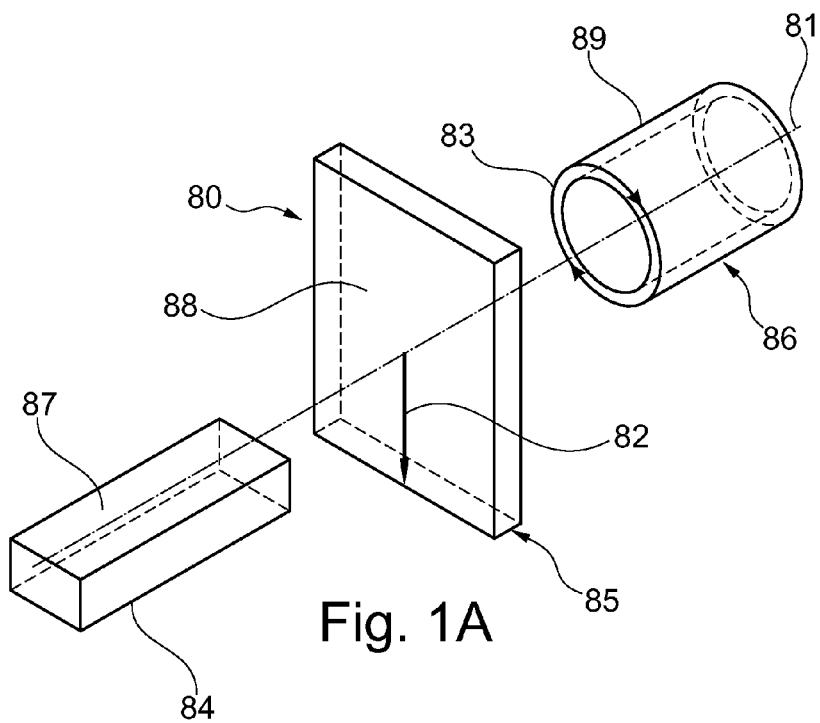


Fig. 1A

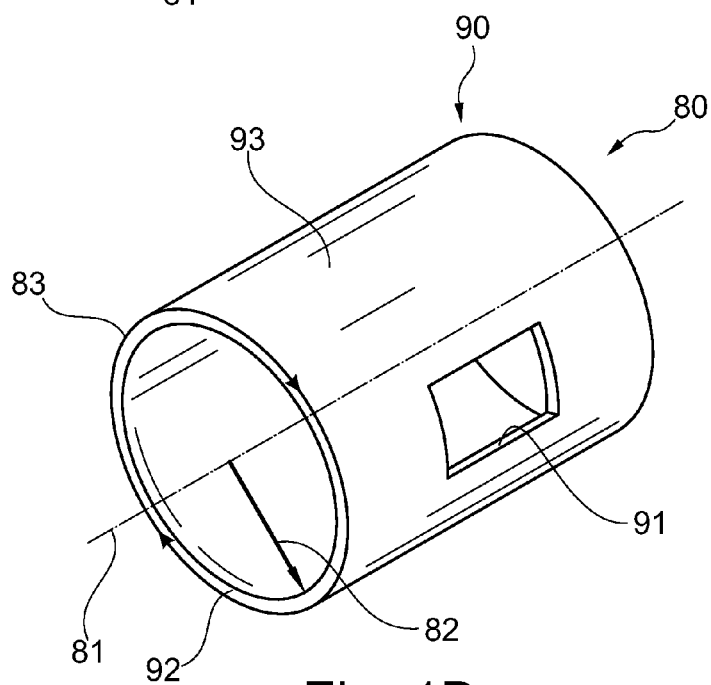


Fig. 1B

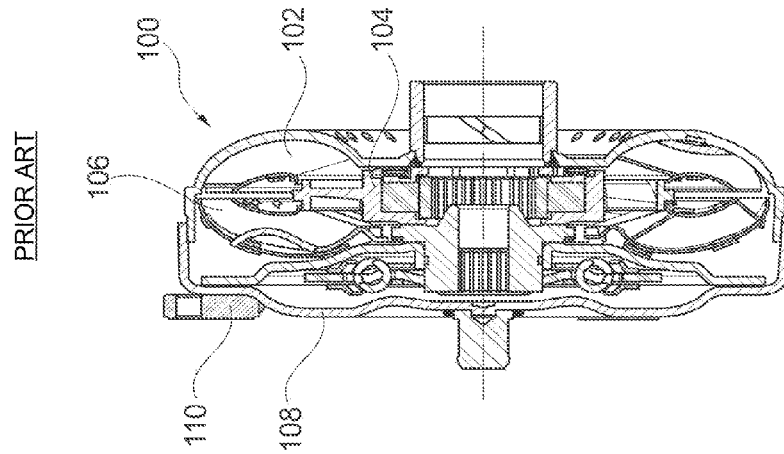


Fig. 2

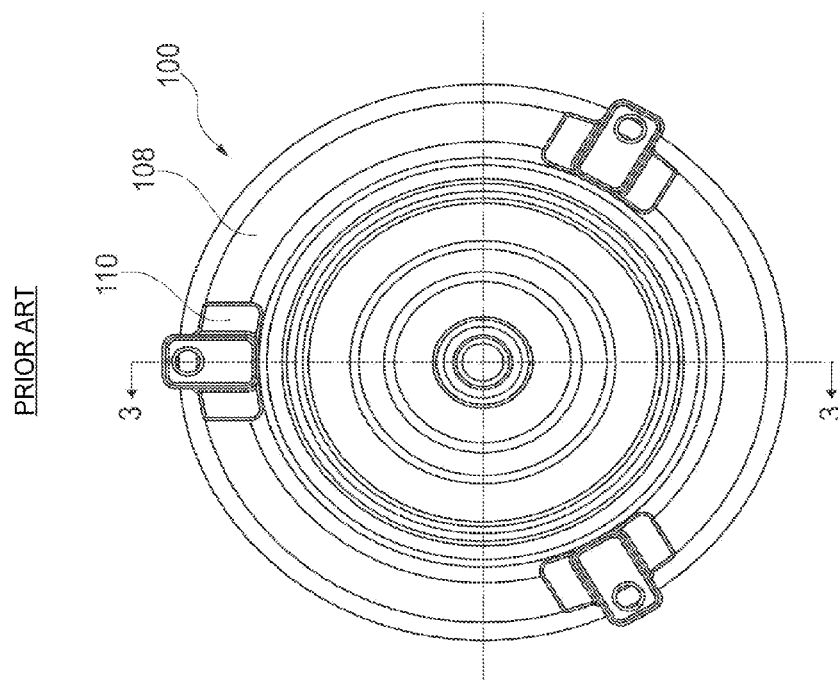


Fig. 3

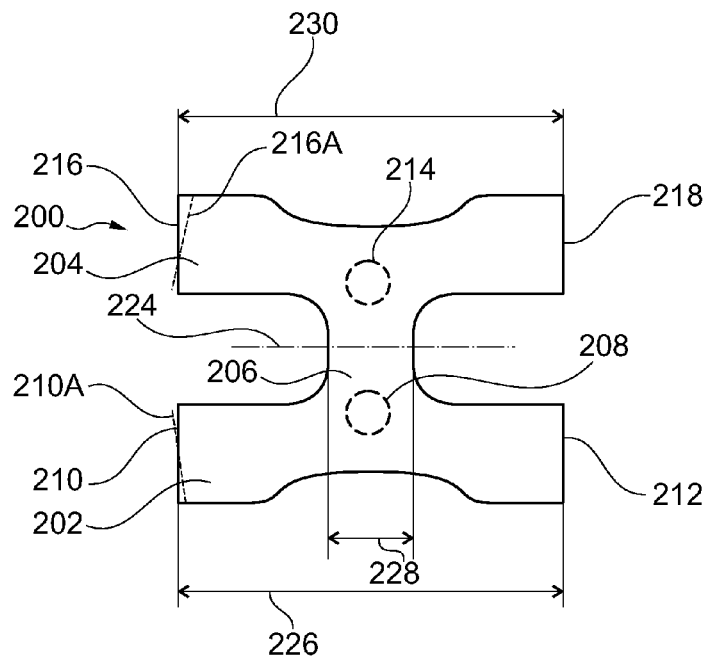


Fig. 4

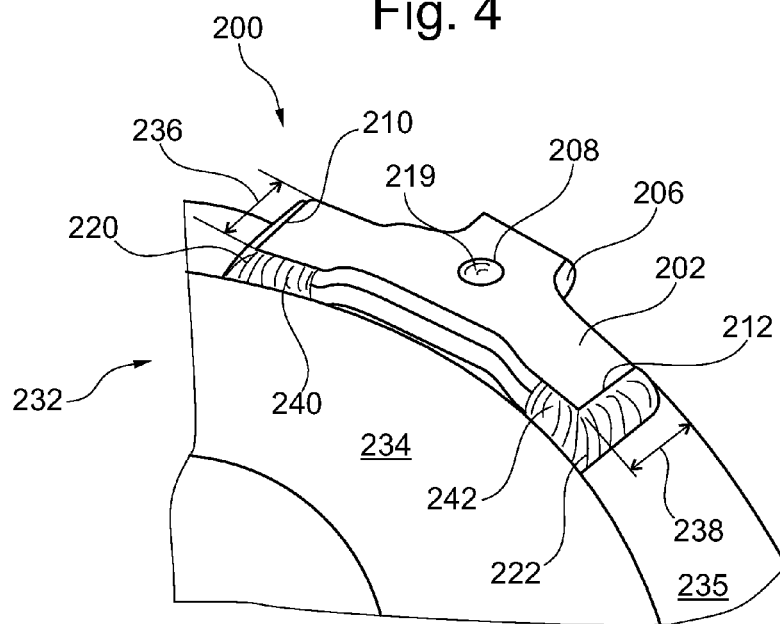


Fig. 5

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## TORQUE CONVERTER LUG

## FIELD

The invention relates generally to a lug for a torque converter, and more specifically to a stamped sheet metal lug for a torque converter having improved durability.

## BACKGROUND

Torque converter lugs are known. One example is shown in FIGS. 2-3. FIG. 2 is a front view of prior art torque converter **100**. FIG. 3 is a section view of prior art torque converter **100** of FIG. 2 taken generally along line 3-3 in FIG. 2. Converter **100** includes impeller **102**, stator **104**, and turbine **106**. Cover **108** is fixed to the impeller by welding, for example, to form a housing for the torque converter. Prior art lugs **110** are fixed to the cover by welding. Lugs **110** may be made by machining or forging, for example. Also, an example sheet metal drive plate is shown and described in commonly-assigned U.S. Pat. No. 6,561,330.

## BRIEF SUMMARY

Example aspects broadly comprise a lug for a torque converter including a first radial segment, a second radial segment, and an axially extending connector segment. The first radial segment has a first aperture and respective first and second circumferential ends. The second radial segment has a second aperture aligned with the first aperture, a third circumferential end fixed to the first circumferential end, and a fourth circumferential end fixed to the second circumferential end. The axially extending connector segment joins the first and second radial segments. In an example embodiment, a pre-formed blank for the lug includes a line of symmetry passing through the connector segment.

In an example embodiment, the first and second radial segments are in contact. In an example embodiment, the first and third circumferential ends are fixed together by welding, and the second and fourth circumferential ends are fixed together by welding. In an example embodiment, the first and second apertures include a continuous thread arranged for receiving a fastener. In an example embodiment, the first circumferential end is aligned with the third circumferential end or the second circumferential end is aligned with the fourth circumferential end. In an example embodiment, a circumferential length of the first or second radial segment is greater than a circumferential length of the connector segment. In an example embodiment, the lug is manufactured from sheet metal.

Other example embodiments broadly comprise a cover assembly for a torque converter including a cover shell, at least one sheet metal lug, and first and second welds. The sheet metal lug includes a radially outer axial connector portion and first and second radial portions. The radial portions are fixed together at the radially outer axial connector portion. Each radial portion includes a first and a second circumferential end. The first weld fixes the respective first circumferential ends together and to the cover shell. The second weld fixes the respective second circumferential ends together and to the cover shell. In an example embodiment, the respective first circumferential ends or the respective second circumferential ends are aligned.

In an example embodiment, the first or second radial portion includes an aperture for receiving a fastener for connecting the cover assembly to an engine flexplate. In an example embodiment, the respective first circumferential ends or the

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respective second circumferential ends include a radial length, and the first or second weld extends along the entire radial length. In an example embodiment, at least a portion of the first or second weld extends circumferentially from the respective first or second circumferential end. In an example embodiment, the cover shell includes a radial surface and the at least one sheet metal lug is fixed to the radial surface.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The nature and mode of operation of the present invention will now be more fully described in the following detailed description taken with the accompanying drawing figures, in which:

FIG. 1A is a perspective view of a cylindrical coordinate system demonstrating spatial terminology used in the present application;

FIG. 1B is a perspective view of an object in the cylindrical coordinate system of FIG. 1A demonstrating spatial terminology used in the present application;

FIG. 2 is a front view of a prior art torque converter;

FIG. 3 is a section view of the prior art torque converter of FIG. 2 taken generally along line 3-3 in FIG. 2;

FIG. 4 is a pre-form blank of a lug according to an example aspect; and,

FIG. 5 is a partial cover assembly showing the lug of FIG. 4 in a formed state.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

At the outset, it should be appreciated that like drawing numbers appearing in different drawing views identify identical, or functionally similar, structural elements. Furthermore, it is understood that this invention is not limited only to the particular embodiments, methodology, materials and modifications described herein, and as such may, of course, vary. It is also understood that the terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing particular aspects only, and is not intended to limit the scope of the present invention, which is limited only by the appended claims.

Unless defined otherwise, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood to one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention belongs. Although any methods, devices or materials similar or equivalent to those described herein can be used in the practice or testing of the invention, the following example methods, devices, and materials are now described.

FIG. 1A is a perspective view of cylindrical coordinate system **80** demonstrating spatial terminology used in the present application. The present invention is at least partially described within the context of a cylindrical coordinate system. System **80** has a longitudinal axis **81**, used as the reference for the directional and spatial terms that follow. The adjectives "axial," "radial," and "circumferential" are with respect to an orientation parallel to axis **81**, radius **82** (which is orthogonal to axis **81**), and circumference **83**, respectively. The adjectives "axial," "radial" and "circumferential" also are regarding orientation parallel to respective planes. To clarify the disposition of the various planes, objects **84**, **85**, and **86** are used. Surface **87** of object **84** forms an axial plane. That is, axis **81** forms a line along the surface. Surface **88** of object **85** forms a radial plane. That is, radius **82** forms a line along the surface. Surface **89** of object **86** forms a circumferential plane. That is, circumference **83** forms a line along the surface. As a further example, axial movement or disposition is parallel to axis **81**, radial movement or disposition is par-

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allel to radius **82**, and circumferential movement or disposition is parallel to circumference **83**. Rotation is with respect to axis **81**.

The adverbs “axially,” “radially,” and “circumferentially” are with respect to an orientation parallel to axis **81**, radius **82**, or circumference **83**, respectively. The adverbs “axially,” “radially,” and “circumferentially” also are regarding orientation parallel to respective planes.

FIG. 1B is a perspective view of object **90** in cylindrical coordinate system **80** of FIG. 1A demonstrating spatial terminology used in the present application. Cylindrical object **90** is representative of a cylindrical object in a cylindrical coordinate system and is not intended to limit the present invention in any manner. Object **90** includes axial surface **91**, radial surface **92**, and circumferential surface **93**. Surface **91** is part of an axial plane, surface **92** is part of a radial plane, and surface **93** is part of a circumferential plane.

The following description is made with reference to FIGS. 4-5. FIG. 4 is a pre-form blank of lug **200** according to an example aspect. FIG. 5 is a partial cover assembly showing sheet metal lug **200** of FIG. 4 in a formed state. Lug **200** includes radial segments **202** and **204**, and connector segment **206**. Segment **202** includes aperture **208** and circumferential ends, or surfaces, **210** and **212**. Segment **204** includes aperture **214** and circumferential ends, or surfaces, **216** and **218**. Apertures **208** and **214** are shown as dashed lines in FIG. 4 because some embodiments may include apertures in the blank while others may include apertures that are pierced after the lug is formed. In the formed state shown in FIG. 5, apertures **208** and **214** are aligned. In an example embodiment, the apertures form a hole extending continuously through segments **202** and **204**. In an example embodiment, the apertures include a continuous thread **219** arranged for receiving a fastener.

In the cover assembly shown in FIG. 5, end **216** is fixed to end **210**, and end **218** is fixed to end **212**. In an example embodiment, ends **210** and **216** are aligned, and ends **212** and **218** are aligned. In an example embodiment, radial segments **202** and **204** are in contact and the respective pairs of circumferential ends are fixed by respective welds **220** and **222**. Other embodiments (not shown) may include radial segments **202** and **204** connected together by spot welds, for example. In the formed condition shown in FIG. 5, connector segment **206** extends axially to connect or join segments **202** and **204**.

As shown in FIG. 4, an example pre-formed blank for lug **200** includes line of symmetry **224** passing through connector segment **206**. Circumferential length **226** of radial segment **202** is greater than circumferential length **228** of connector segment **206**. Similarly, circumferential length **230** of radial segment **204** is greater than circumferential length **228** of connector segment **206**. In an example embodiment, lug **200** is manufactured from sheet metal. Although lug **200** is shown as symmetric about line of symmetry **224**, other embodiments may exist. For example, in a formed state, ends **210** and **216**, and ends **212** and **218**, may be aligned with respective radial lines passing through a rotational axis of cover assembly **232** as indicated by dashed lines **210A** and **216A** in FIG. 4.

Cover assembly **232** includes cover shell **234** and sheet metal lug **200**. Lug **200** may be one of a plurality of lugs fixed to shell **234**. Lug **200** includes radial portions **202** and **204** fixed together at radially outer axial connector portion **206**. Ends **210** and **216** are circumferentially aligned and fixed together and to radial surface **235** of cover shell **234** by weld **220**. Ends **212** and **218** are circumferentially aligned and fixed together and to cover shell **234** by weld **222**. In an example embodiment, portions **202** and **204** include respective apertures **208** and **214** for receiving a fastener for con-

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necting cover assembly **232** to an engine flexplate (not shown). In an example embodiment, the apertures are threaded and the fastener is a bolt. Ends **210** and **212** include respective radial lengths **236** and **238**, and welds **220** and **222** extend respectively along the entire radial lengths. Respective portions **240** and **242** of welds **220** and **222** extend circumferentially from respective ends **210** and **212**.

Of course, changes and modifications to the above examples of the invention should be readily apparent to those having ordinary skill in the art, without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention as claimed. Although the invention is described by reference to specific preferred and/or example embodiments, it is clear that variations can be made without departing from the scope or spirit of the invention as claimed.

What we claim is:

1. A lug for a torque converter comprising:

a first radial segment with a first aperture and respective first and second circumferential ends;

a second radial segment with a second aperture aligned with the first aperture, a third circumferential end fixed to the first circumferential end via a first weld, and a fourth circumferential end fixed to the second circumferential end via a second weld;

an axially extending connector segment joining, the first and second radial segments; and;

wherein the first and third circumferential ends or the second and fourth circumferential ends include respective radial lengths, and the first or second weld extends along the entire radial length.

2. The lug of claim 1 wherein a pre-formed blank for the lug includes a line of symmetry passing through the connector segment.

3. The lug of claim 1 wherein the first and second apertures include a continuous thread arranged for receiving a fastener.

4. The lug of claim 1 wherein the first circumferential end is aligned with the third circumferential end or the second circumferential end is aligned with the fourth circumferential end.

5. The lug of claim 1 wherein a circumferential length of the first or second radial segment is greater than a circumferential length of the connector segment.

6. The lug of claim 1 wherein the lug is manufactured from sheet metal.

7. A cover assembly for a torque converter comprising:

a cover shell;

at least one sheet metal lug including:

a radially outer axial connector portion; and,

first and second radial portions fixed together at the radially outer axial connector portion, the first radial portion having a first aperture and respective first and second circumferential ends, the second radial portion having a second aperture and respective third and fourth circumferential ends, and the second aperture is aligned with the first aperture;

a first weld fixing the first and third circumferential ends together and to the cover shell; and,

a second weld fixing the second and fourth circumferential ends together and to the cover shell; and,

wherein the first and third circumferential ends or the second and fourth circumferential ends include respective radial lengths, and the first or second weld extends along the entire radial length.

8. The cover assembly of claim 7 wherein the first and third circumferential ends or the second and fourth circumferential ends are aligned.

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9. The cover assembly of claim 7 wherein the first or second apertures are for receiving a fastener for connecting the cover assembly to an engine flexplate.

10. The cover assembly of claim 7 wherein at least a portion of the first or second weld extends circumferentially from the respective first or second circumferential end. 5

11. The cover assembly of claim 7 wherein the cover shell includes a radial surface and the at least one sheet metal lug is fixed to the radial surface.

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